

Arab shot dead in Rome

ROME (R) — An Arab carrying an Algerian passport was shot dead in Rome on Friday and Italian Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro said the killing was believed to be connected with Libya. Police said two men, also Arabs, were arrested near the scene of the killing in a square close to the Vatican and were being treated as anti-social aspects. Police sources said the two had told police they were members of "Libyan revolutionary" communists. "It is believed that this is a Libyan affair of the sort that has unfortunately occurred before," Mr. Scalfaro told reporters. He did not elaborate. The dead man had an Algerian passport issued in the name of Khalid Ben Youcef of Sétif, 29, but police sources said he may have been a Libyan exile travelling on false documents. The sources said the arrested men possessed Libyan passports and were carrying pistols. One of them, identified as Omar Mahrouk Ghannoudi, 29, was also carrying an airline ticket for a flight from Rome to Tripoli. They named the second man as Thiaman Naiman, 29. Libyan dissidents living in Rome have frequently been the target of attacks in recent years.

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PSD issues travel advice

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) has requested citizens wishing to go to the occupied West Bank via Prince Mohammad Bridge not to use that bridge for crossing until Sunday, June 28, due to heavy congestion. The department stressed that no-one would be allowed to cross to the West Bank via Prince Mohammad Bridge during the said period except those who had already submitted their passports and travel documents to the bridge officer. Travel to the West Bank via King Hussein Bridge is normal, the PSD added.

OIC considers task force for cooperation

ISTANBUL (R) — Islamic states are discussing the creation of a task force to promote joint ventures and industrial cooperation, officials said Friday. The proposal will be studied at a two-day meeting of industry ministers of the 45-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) opening in Istanbul on Saturday. Delegates said a preparatory committee of senior officials had suggested a task force which would meet periodically to promote joint venture projects. Guidelines would be improved and terms spelled out. Out of a total 57 joint venture projects reviewed, only four had qualified for credits from the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank. The others lacked adequate feasibility studies, the delegates said.

Powell to retire from U.S. supreme court

WASHINGTON (R) — Lewis Powell, a moderate and key member of the U.S. supreme court for 15 years, Friday announced his retirement from the nation's highest bench. Mr. Powell, 79, in a statement from the bench on the final day of the court's current term, cited his age and health as the reasons he would step down from the nine-member court. "This is a decision I have made quite recently, but after careful thought," said Mr. Powell, "a former corporate lawyer from Richmond, Virginia, who headed the influential American Bar Association. Mr. Powell's retirement will give President Reagan a chance to further reshape the supreme court, which decides the country's most important legal issues, in his own conservative image.

U.S. Congress drops nuclear arms curbs opposed by Reagan

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. congressional negotiators on Friday abandoned nuclear arms restrictions vigorously opposed by President Reagan, who contended they would undermine his bargaining position in superpower arms talks. The restrictions, approved in an emergency money bill by the House of Representatives but not the Senate version, would have required the United States to abide by all limits in the still unratified 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II). The house agreed to drop the restrictions during a negotiating meeting as a way to move the entire money bill toward passage before Congress takes a five-day recess next Thursday for the July 4 U.S. independence day holiday.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورنال تايمز بروبرتي ستابل تايمز عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الرأي

RESTAURANTS AND SWIMMING POOLS AT CROWN HOTEL

Offers you a rural sports complex under the new Lebanese management. Quiet and pleasant time at the pool's terrace... delicious Lebanese foods... Ajami Hubble Bubble... Olympic standard swimming pool, swimming pool and spacious playgrounds for children, squash and tennis courts, and we are open daily for subscriptions... Come to our grand salons for parties and weddings... Note: No entry charge for the restaurant... Administration: Mohammad Al Husseini Radio and Television Road, Tel. 798182/3

King and Queen begin visit to Turkey

Evren supports Mideast peace conference

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer
with agency dispatches

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein began a four-day official visit to Turkey on Friday for talks with Turkish President Kenan Evren on Middle East peace efforts and developments in the region, as well as bilateral relations.

President Evren, hosting a dinner for the King at the start of his visit Friday night, backed Jordan's effort towards convening an international peace conference on the Middle East and said Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, would be the basis for Middle East peace. In this respect, Turkey welcomes the holding of an international Middle East peace conference if all interested parties desire it and if it is believed that it will be the basis for a just and lasting peace in the region," he said.

The King, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, was welcomed by General Evren at a military ceremony which included a 21-gun salute. After laying a wreath at a hilltop mausoleum to Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey, the King held a first round of talks with Gen. Evren.

Official discussions starting today are expected to examine

prospects for a Middle East peace conference and the Iran-Iraq war. Turkey maintains a formal neutrality towards both protagonists in the Gulf war.

The visit to Ankara follows a trip to Damascus by the King on Wednesday which was said to be a fresh bid to reconcile Syria and Iraq.

Officials accompanying the King are also expected to raise the case of Jordanian embassy employee Adnan Musa Soleiman Amman, in a military jail since March, for allegedly spying. Jordanian officials say he is innocent and point out that he has diplomatic immunity.

The King last visited Turkey in 1982 and President Evren visited Jordan the following year. They last met in November 1985, when Gen. Evren made a short stopover at Aqaba. On his current tour, the King is accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem.

Iraq reports wiping out 44 Iranian battalions in north Qadhafi 'determined to stop Gulf war'

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq

said Friday its forces had wiped out 44 Iranian infantry battalions and taken strategic peaks in fierce fighting on the Gulf war's northern front.

A high command communiqué, read over television and radio stations, said tens of thousands of Iranians were killed or wounded in the fighting.

The communiqué contained Baghdad's first details of fighting in northern Iraq since last Saturday, when Iran said it had launched a thrust on the rugged front of the nearly seven-year-old war.

The communiqué said Iran had mobilised 77 Revolutionary Guard

battalions, which were sent in waves towards Iraq's Kurdish mountains.

Irqi military sources said Revolutionary Guard battalions comprised about 500 men each.

The communiqué said Iraq's First Army Corps, supported by heavy artillery, tanks, warplanes and helicopter gunships, "absorbed the momentum of the Iranian troops either killed or wounded."

Forces from Iraq's elite Presidential Guard were deployed to purge remnants of Iranian troops and a fierce battle raged Thursday night.

Military spokesman said the

area was now calm. The communiqué did not pinpoint where the battles took place.

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He told Die Welt the allegations against him bad only been mentioned in passing during the audience.

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See related story on page 8.

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Supertankers chart new course to avoid mines off Kuwaiti coast

KUWAIT (R) — Giant supertankers are sailing nearly half-empty from Kuwait's ports in waters previously shunned as too shallow for laden vessels but now vital to keeping the oil lifeline open, Gulf-based shipping sources say.

They said the narrow deep-sea channel that serves the Gulf Arab emirate's oil export terminals around Ahmadi, 32 kilometres south of Kuwait City, is now seen as a mine-trap.

The sources said oil tankers have abandoned it over the past week, since the fourth tanker in five weeks was holed by a sea mine.

Eighteen U.S. naval explosives experts, armed with advanced detection gear, joined the Kuwait navy this week to check for further mines amid fears that Iran is trying to blockade Kuwait's oil ports, political sources reported.

They said the search, in which Saudi Arabia has offered to take part according to a U.S. State Department spokeswoman, had uncovered more mines. No details were given.

Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah said last Monday that the investigations would reveal whether the mines were

laid deliberately or had broken free of moorings elsewhere in the Gulf. "There are indications in both directions," he added.

"Supertankers are leaving nearly half-empty... loads are reduced by a third," said one Gulf-based shipping source. Tankers have to carry lighter cargoes to navigate other routes while experts probe the deep-sea outlet.

The mine hunt coincides with political opposition in the U.S. Congress to a Reagan administration plan to allow Kuwait to put 11 of its 22 tankers under the American flag. This would entitle them to American naval protection in the Gulf.

Kuwait, the main target this year for attacks by Tehran in the so-called "tanker war" extension of the Iran-Iraq ground conflict, has leased three Soviet tankers to help ship its oil.

One of them, the Marshal

Chuykov, was the first vessel holed by a sea mine after loading in Kuwait on May 16.

It was hit about 30 miles off the Kuwait mainland, as it neared a 1½-mile-wide bottleneck at the mouth of the deep-water channel leading from Kuwait to international waters.

All four mine victims were struck within half a mile of each other. The Marshal Chuykov, said one shipping source, was left with a 40 square metre hole below the waterline.

Others also had gaping holes, but no casualties were reported.

"It makes the impact of an Exocet look like a pinprick, at least as far as oil tankers hit by Exocets in the Gulf war are concerned," the source said. Exocets have done relatively little damage to tankers in the Gulf.

But an Iraqi attack with a Mirage-fired Exocet missile killed 37 crewmen aboard the U.S. frigate Stark on May 17, fueling concern in Washington about being drawn into the Iran-Iraq war if the Kuwaiti reflagging deal went ahead.

The play to sail tankers with reduced loads boosts the number

of vessels needed to maintain the flow to markets of some one million barrels of crude pumped daily by Kuwait — and adds to growing pressure on costs.

Marine insurance brokers in London on Wednesday several underwriters on the Lloyds of London insurance market had again raised premiums charged to cover vessels trading with Kuwait.

They charge 0.5 per cent of the value of an empty ship, or double the rate levied only last February.

Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said Thursday Gulf Arab states have considered other ways to export their oil rather than through the war-torn Gulf, the Oman News Agency (ONA) reported.

Asked about alternatives on a visit to Muscat, he told ONA: "Gulf countries have not agreed on a particular plan, but there is talk among themselves to find another outlet (than the Gulf) to tankers in the Gulf."

The New York Times Wednesday reported that administration difficulties in part were exacerbated by Mr. Shultz's "noticeable absence from the debate, raising speculation... that he opposes the policy or is reluctant to get involved in an open-ended commitment in the Middle East."

Mr. Shultz said Thursday:

"I've seen that comment in a couple of places and I'm puzzled by it because I have been very strong in my statements about this subject consistently."

He noted that most of his interviews at the Venice summit of seven leading industrialized nations three weeks ago had been on the subject of Gulf policy, which he had also addressed during his Asian trip.

Meanwhile the speaker of the House of Representatives urged President Reagan Thursday to sit down with leaders of Congress to hammer out a bipartisan policy on the Gulf.

After meetings among House and Senate leaders, House Speaker Jim Wright told reporters that requests were being made for a White House conference "early next week" before reflagging of Kuwaiti vessels gets underway.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz, 48, has moved out of the ruler's office, which he occupied when he assumed power on June 17.

Sheikh Sultan, who was on a private visit to Britain at the time, returned immediately to the neighbouring emirate of Dubai and stayed there until Thursday night.

Mediation efforts by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Supreme Council, the highest federal authority in the seven-emirate union, helped to end the struggle last Tuesday.

Sheikh Sultan was reinstated as ruler and Sheikh Abdul Aziz assumed the post of deputy ruler and crown prince.

Security sources in Sharjah said the 2,400-man Emiri Guard, controlled by Sheikh Abdul Aziz, would be dismantled and merged into the UAE Armed Forces.

Sources close to the ruling family said Sheikh Sultan would form a new executive council to run the emirate's political and economic affairs.

Mr. Hamadei is the brother of Mohammad Ali Hamadei, now in jail in West Germany.

Ash Shiraa: Hizbollahis to 'testify' in Tehran 'trial' of hostages

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Two senior officials of Lebanon's Shi'ite Muslim Hizbollah faction are in Tehran to testify against American hostages moved there from Lebanon, the weekly Ash Shiraa magazine reported Friday.

Ash Shiraa, a pro-Syrian publication that broke the news of U.S. arms-for-hostages deals last November, named the men as Imad Mugniyeh and Abdul Hadi Hamadei.

Both are from Hizbollah (Party of God) and were masterminds of a 1985 hijack of a TWA airliner, during which a U.S. navy diver was killed, the magazine said.

Mr. Hamadei is the brother of Mohammad Ali Hamadei, now in jail in West Germany.

it will try him for possession of explosives and for murder and air piracy during the hijack.

Ash Shiraa said in its edition for distribution on Monday that Abdul Hadi Hamadei and Mr. Mugniyeh would "give information on the American hostages who were moved to Iran and coordinate with Iran about the trial of Hamadei in West Germany."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Syrian agriculture minister ousted

DAMASCUS (R) — The Syrian government, in a drive against economic mismanagement, has forced a second cabinet minister to resign. The official Syrian News Agency SANAS said Agriculture Minister Mahmoud Al Kurdi handed in his resignation after being asked by the cabinet to step down. It said the cabinet met Thursday to discuss agriculture and agrarian reform, "as well as questions raised concerning negligence and shortcomings." Mr. Kurdi, a member of the ruling Baath Party and minister since April 1985, was the second senior official forced to resign, following Building Minister Riad Baghdadi. Syria's parliament approved on June 17 a resolution of no-confidence in Mr. Baghdadi, charging him with negligence.

Israeli Communists fly to China

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Communist Party leaders left for Peking Friday for their first visit in 30 years but said they were carrying no message from the Israeli government. China has never established diplomatic ties with Israel, although Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said recently there were signs of a thaw in relations. At an airport news conference, Party Secretary-General Meni Wilner said the visit, at the invitation of the Chinese party's Central Committee, was of major significance.

Libyan MiGs fly over U.S. ships

WASHINGTON (R) — Libyan Air Force jets twice flew within six nautical miles over a U.S. navy task force off the North African coast last week, the Pentagon has said. A Defence Department spokesman said the Libyan fighters "displayed no hostile intent" and the U.S. guided missile cruiser South Carolina, which carries sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles and guns, took no action against them. The South Carolina and other ships, including a frigate and a supply vessel, were on previously scheduled exercises in the Mediterranean and were about 95 nautical miles off the Libyan coast at the time of the incident, the spokesman said. He said two Libyan MiG-23s flew by the task force early in the afternoon on June 17, and two other MiG-23s repeated the manoeuvre about three hours later. The South Carolina's radar had spotted the fighters at a distance of about 135 kilometres, he said. A U.S. helicopter and an American patrol aircraft were in the vicinity at the time.

Shultz 'actively backs' U.S. Gulf policy

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said he was puzzled by suggestions he was trying to distance himself from administration policy on the Gulf.

Col. North, sacked as a national security aide, who is due to appear on July 7, will be the next witness when the probe into President Reagan's worst crisis resumes after a recess.

Two government legal officials said in separate testimony that top administration officials may have known about the sale of arms to Iran and tried to conceal it.

The Reagan administration's plans to protect Kuwaiti tankers and to send more warships into the Gulf have encountered strong opposition in Congress where many members fear the United States could be sucked into the Iran-Iraq war.

The New York Times Wednesday reported that administration difficulties in part were exacerbated by Mr. Shultz's "noticeable absence from the debate, raising speculation... that he opposes the policy or is reluctant to get involved in an open-ended commitment in the Middle East."

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North to testify before panel today

fic mention by Mr. McFarlane of the shipment of missile parts, congressional investigators said.

After Mr. Sofaer pointed out the existence of these notes, Mr. Casey's prepared statement was changed to say the CIA believed the shipment contained oil drilling bits.

Members of the congressional select committee probing the scandal have faulted Mr. Meese for not bringing the FBI into the case more quickly and for assigning inexperienced staff to investigate.

Israel's middlemen served as a conduit for the arms sales and Israeli government officials were deeply involved in the initial stages of the secret 1985-1986 negotiations with Iran.

The first shipments of Tow anti-tank and Hawk anti-aircraft missiles were sent to Iran in August, September and November 1985 from U.S. stocks in Israel that were later replenished by the Pentagon.

U.S. investigators have been looking at accusations that the Israeli arms dealers, who had close connections with the Israeli government, skimmed some of the profits in the deals that involved the sales of some \$30 million in weapons for use in Iran's war with Iraq.

Prominent Israelis named in connection with the transactions include prime ministerial adviser Amiram Nir, former Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche and arms dealers Yaakov Nimrod and Al Schwimmer.

A presidential commission that investigated the affair concluded Israel was a major player, pushing the United States along for its own strategic reasons when American officials hesitated.

Israel has said repeatedly it took part in the Iran arms operation only at U.S. behest in order to help its biggest ally and benefactor.

But Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has denied Israel transferred funds or weapons to Nicaraguan rebels and refused a White House request to aid them.

Sen. Inouye said Thursday the main restriction on using the Israeli evidence would be the same national security issues that apply to some American material kept from the public.

Mr. Sofaer said he was warned of a cover-up attempt on Nov. 20 but Mr. Meese did not act until he learned of the existence of documentary proof.

The question of the delay is crucial because it could have given Col. North and senior administration officials an opportunity to cover up evidence ahead of the probe.

According to testimony by his secretary, Fawn Hall, Col. North, then a national security aide, began destroying and altering government documents on Nov. 21.

In separate testimony, Assistant Attorney-General Charles Cooper said the Justice Department had been misled at the time of his initial probe by then-National Security Adviser John Poindexter, his predecessor Robert McFarlane and North, a Marine lieutenant-colonel who was Adm. Poindexter's assistant.

Meanwhile Senate Select Committee Chairman Daniel Inouye

announced Thursday that Israel

responded: The important thing

Col. Cohen stressed, is to seek broader areas of accord "rather than attempting to resolve specific issues now. There is a need to recognise the national rights of both peoples, and I believe this (to be) a basis upon which negotiations can be built."

In preliminary remarks David Sudd, executive director of the NAAA who served as moderator of the discussion, told conference:

"A principal reason for NAAA's existence is the imperative of getting peace negotiations that provide for the safety and security of both Palestinians and Israelis."

One of the objectives of the 1987 meeting, according to Mr. Sudd, was to change perceptions about the Middle East peace process both within and outside the association. In a post-conference interview Mr. Sudd explained his rationale: "I see Arab Americans in cooperation with Jewish Amer-

icans, and if the world sees it that will change the psychology of the peace process a little bit."

"In America, we're used to the notion of people of good faith getting together and clearly figuring out how to solve the problem. Certainly, we (NAAA) can be a forum for Israelis and Arabs and people who represent the PLO view."

A purpose of the conference, he said, "was to show that prominent Israelis and prominent Palestinians — people in leadership roles — can be in basic agreement on a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian-Arab problem."

The aims outlined by Mr. Sudd were reiterated by Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar in her remarks opening the grand banquet and awards ceremony at the conference. She introduced some special guests, including Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Richard Murphy.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* An art exhibition by Omar Basoul at the Housing Bank Centre's gallery (until July 18).

FILM

* Film discussion by the Jordan Cinema Club at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FRENCH MUSIC

* "Posters on French song and non-stop video concerts at the French Cultural Centre (until July 1).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Cultural Centre 643771 Australian Cultural Centre 641520 British Council 6361478 French Cultural Centre 637009 Goethe Institute 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre 642426 Spanish Cultural Centre 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre 639777 Haya Arts Centre 665195 Jordan Youth City 6661207 J.W.C.A. 641793 J.W.M.A. 664252 Amman Municipal Library 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library 843553

MUSEUMS

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Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Tel. 612161 (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.); Closed Tuesdays.

Home news

Queen inspects workshop for childhood education

according to a press release from the Queen's office.

Queen Noor met with the 35 participants in the workshop Thursday to discuss the objectives of the programme and its future implementation in public and private schools in Jordan. Her Majesty concluded her visit with a tour of the Al Ahliya Kindergarten premises followed by a recital by the school's choir.

This specialised training programme for early childhood education is a pilot programme developed since 1983 after meetings between Queen Noor and Dr. Eleanor Duff, director of the Department of Early Childhood Education at the University of South Carolina, to plan the development of educational prototypes for training programmes in schools throughout Jordan.



His Majesty King Hussein meets with former U.S. senators, Charles Percy (to King's right) and George McGovern (to King's immediate left) on Thursday. The two senators are here on a working

visit as part of a delegation from the Arab-American Society. Also attending the meeting were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and U.S. ambassador Jordan, Paul Boeker (Petra photo).

NEWS IN BRIEF

King accepts invitation from Ershad

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received a message from President Mohammad Ershad of Bangladesh. The message, which contained an invitation to King Hussein to visit Bangladesh, was delivered to the King by Minister of Awqaf in Bangladesh, Mawlvi Abdul Mannan, who had an audience with King Hussein on Thursday. The King accepted the invitation and said a date will be fixed later. The audience was attended by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayat.

Petra moves offices

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan News Agency, Petra, has moved to its new premises in Jabal Amman between Third and Fourth Circles next to the Jabal Amman Maternity Hospital. The agency's new telephone numbers are: 644455, 644456, 644457, 644458, 644459 and 648114.

IMF group here to employ Jordanians

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Washington-based International Monetary Fund (IMF) arrived here on Friday within the framework of a tour of Jordan, Kuwait and Egypt. The delegation, headed by Dr. Abdul Shakour Al Shalani, head of the IMF Middle East Department, will meet with a number of highly qualified Jordanians holding Ph.D. or high degrees in finance and economics in order to work with the IMF. This is in line with the fund's plan aimed at increasing the Arab staff at the IMF in accordance with the volume of Arab states contributions to the IMF.

Rifai chairs administration committee

AMMAN (Petra) — The royal committee for administrative development Thursday held a meeting under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and approved the civil servants regulation in its final form and decided to submit it to the Cabinet for approval. The committee also discussed a number of issues pertaining to upgrading civil servants performance.

Lawi receives Soviet peace council

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawi received a delegation representing the Soviet Council of Peace, headed by Izzat Nizarowtch, member of the Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Peace Committee in Soviet republic of Turkmenia. Mr. Lawi and the Soviet official discussed the serious efforts made by His Majesty King Hussein to achieve Arab solidarity and to enhance relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union. They also discussed the grave consequences of the hostile and aggressive Israeli policies in the occupied Arab territories and the effects of the Iran-Iraq war on international peaceful efforts. Information Minister Mohammad Al Kathi also received the delegation on Thursday.

E. European envoys call for support in nuclear disarmament efforts

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Five envoys from the socialist bloc have urged the countries in the region to take part in the international efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and stop the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"All countries in the world should contribute to the ongoing efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and should be part of the struggle to realise a secure world... the issue is not confined to the U.S. and the Soviet Union alone... it concerns all the nations," was the gist of the message conveyed by five socialist ambassadors during a panel discussion held at the Soviet Cultural Centre on Thursday.

During the discussion, the ambassadors outlined the different disarmament proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact and its individual member states which aimed at the reduction of nuclear weapons, the banning of nuclear testing and chemical weapons. A special emphasis was rendered by the envoys of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Bulgaria, to the resolutions endorsed by the Warsaw Pact during its last meeting in East Berlin on May 29, 1987.

Following in Berlin meeting, the Warsaw Pact called for the implementation of all the Soviet-American agreements to reduce the deployment of missiles and other nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Berlin meeting resolutions included the following concrete proposals offered by the Warsaw Pact members to the West:

To conclude an agreement to remove all the Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe in accordance with the tentative agreement reached at the Reykjavik summit last year.

Former U.S. senators to discuss Mideast peace with Parliament

By Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former U.S. senators, Charles Percy and George McGovern, are scheduled to meet with the Lower House of Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee today, according to the chairman of the committee, Mr. Rezq Al Batayneh.

The two senators are visiting Jordan under the auspices of the American-Arab Affairs Council. This visit is part of a tour of several Arab countries.

The topics to be discussed at the meeting, according to Mr. Batayneh, will focus on the position of the U.S. toward the Palestinian issue and the holding of an international peace conference.

King Hussein said that the international peace conference is the only way to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region.

The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and the U.S. ambassador to Jordan, Paul Boeker. Her Majesty Queen Noor and wives of the two visitors and Mrs. Rifai also attended part of the meeting.

In an arrival statement on Thursday, Mr. Percy praised King Hussein's efforts to achieve peace in the region and said that His Majesty enjoys great international respect. He added that the time is auspicious for holding an international peace conference under the United Nations umbrella and in accordance with U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338.

He stressed the importance of such a conference, saying that "a disaster will occur if it is not held."

Petra Programme participants arrive for 1-month course on Arab culture

By Peter Baratta
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A group of twenty students and nine professors from the U.S. arrive in Amman today as participants in this year's "Petra Programme," designed to give Americans the chance to experience, firsthand, Arabic culture and traditions, the co-director of the programme said.

Mrs. Bedira Abdul Jalil said the group will stay in Jordan for one month and study the country's history, and political and social structures, as well as visit a number of historical sites.

The programme, sponsored by the Arab Cultural Association, was created three years ago specifically to give American students of Arab origin the opportunity to rediscover their roots, said Mrs. Khawla Abu Odch, the project's

other director.

The programme was designed to "invite these students to live their traditions awhile and to get more knowledge of their origins," Mrs. Abu Odch said.

The programme has since expanded and now invites any American student who wants to learn more about Arab culture and the Middle East, she said.

"Although the entire group is under the auspices of the "Petra Programme," ten of the students are part of the Malcolm H. Kerr High School Scholars Program, sponsored by the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations, a Washington D.C.-based organisation.

Established in memorandum of Dr. Kerr, the president of the American University of Beirut who was killed in 1984, the programme allows students from across the U.S. to study in an Arab country, said Ron Cathell, executive director of the National Council.

The remaining ten students, who are alumni of the Kerr Programme and are currently enrolled in American universities, will remain in Amman for a few days before travelling to the West Bank and Jerusalem, Mr. Cathell said.

The professors are members of the Joseph J. Malone Faculty Fellows Programme, Mr. Cathell said. This is the first year professors have been invited to participate in the "Petra Programme," Mrs. Abu Odch said.

Mrs. Abu Odch said while the Arab-Americans who join the programme sometimes take for granted their ancestry and the culture of Jordan and the Arab World, the Americans of non-Arab origin "want to know everything."

In conclusion, the Soviet ambassador, Alexander Zinchuk, noted that "some important barriers remained" in the path towards achieving a disarmament treaty with the U.S. He said that one of these barriers was the insistence by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) on maintaining nuclear missiles in West Germany.

"The Soviet Union is trying very hard to make progress," he said. "What we are trying to achieve is equal security for East and West," he said. "After all, we cannot endanger the security of the socialist government for the sake of any agreement."

During the discussion all the envoys pointed out that the people of the Middle East could effectively contribute to the efforts towards the reduction of weapons and the elimination of nuclear arsenals through resolving the major conflicts in the area, i.e. the Palestinian question and the Iran-Iraq war.

"Both conflicts can only be solved through negotiations... it has been proved again and again that war cannot solve conflicts," the envoys said.

They reiterated that an international peace conference, in which all the five United Nations Security Council members and all parties involved in the conflict, was the only effective framework to realize a negotiated and a just settlement for the Palestinian question.

The staff of the Jordan Times extend their mahrouts to the happy couple all the way to their wedding day and of course well beyond.

The spokesman said Mr. Wal-

UNESCO : All Arab children should receive education

By Nermene Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Education for all children by the year 2000, through a long-term illiteracy-eradication strategy, was one of many resolutions adopted at the conclusion of a four-day conference of under secretaries and officials from the education ministries of 17 Arab countries.

The conference, which was organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation's (UNESCO) regional office for education in the Arab states (UNEDBAS), made a thorough review of the educational situation in the Arab World and assessed the best means to eradicate illiteracy by the turn of the century.

The

meetings, which began on Monday and were held at the Regency Palace Hotel, ended on Thursday night and the activities planned for Friday, including a trip to Jerash for the participants, were called off.

In an earlier statement, an education specialist from UNESCO said that "the Arab World, which once ranked second after Africa in the ratio of illiterates to the population, in the world, has now moved to place number one."

This was an issue of controversy at the meeting, since the percentage of illiteracy in different Arab states varies greatly.

As an example, Sudan has a rate

of illiteracy of 85.3 per cent of the population while Jordan's rate is 32.4 per cent.

Another resolution adopted in the meeting included a series of measures to be adopted individually by governments and privately-owned educational organisations with financial, technical and research related assistance.

The participants also urged that the prospective measures be extended to include fields related to educational methods and to upgrade technical and financial educational capabilities with a view to providing education at all levels and for all ages by the 1990s.

Participants also agreed to join in celebrations marking the international year for combating illiteracy, slated for the year 1990.

The conference tackled other important issues, including encouraging Arab students to undertake vocational and technical specialised education.

Equally, the participants

agreed to go on encouraging the

creativity and innovation of those

students who are interested in university studies.

Special attention to demographic and environmental factors at all levels of education and to the spread of science education outside the schools through competitions and other such activities, was called for by all participants and observers at the meeting.

Women participation in the field of education both as students and educators was seen as important to help bridge the gap that sometimes occurs in the education of women in some Arab states. According to a pre-conference statement, UNESCO estimates the average rate of illiteracy for Arab women to be 49.5 per cent.

The education of Palestinians

in the occupied territories was a major issue of discussion of the meeting. The participants called on UNESCO to aid the education institutions in the occupied territories and provide for their effectiveness under the current occupation.

Many general proposals were also put out by the meeting such as contacting those in charge of Arabsat, an information satellite sponsored by Arab countries, to see the possibility of using it for education projects. They also called for cooperation with other regional offices, in particular the Arab League's Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO), and other organisations.

EC, Jordan to sign \$113m accord

(EIB).

Jordan will receive ECU 100 million (approximately \$113 million at current exchange rates) from the Third Protocol, which has been approved by the Cabinet and is to be signed shortly between the European Community and Jordan.

Of this, \$42 million will be in the form of non-repayable grants and \$71 million in the form of EIB loans. The overall amount will mean an average of \$22.6 million a year.

Ghali assails Shamir's remarks

(Continued from page 1)

No war was ended in the Middle East without Soviet participation," he told an audience of past and present U.S. officials and other Middle East experts at the Brookings Institution, a widely-known research organisation.

"A settlement (in the Middle East) without Soviet participation is an exception," he added.

Mr. Eban said the Soviets have told the Israelis they favour an international peace conference and that "they won't impose a settlement" on Israeli and Arab negotiators.

But he also said "we don't have their agreement yet" that Moscow would participate.

"A condition in which the United States is the only mediator is not feasible," he added.

In Washington, veteran Israeli official Abba Eban said Wednesday Soviet participation could be crucial to the success of an international peace conference on the

conflict will be devoid of credibility," he said.

Mr. Eban urged the United States "not to let it die, to advocate intensively the peace conference idea."

He expressed urgency that the

conference take place this year, arguing that if it did not, U.S. and Israeli national elections in 1988 would ensure no action on the matter until 1989 or beyond.

U.S. Assistant Secretary Richard Murphy and Vladimir Polyakov of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East section are scheduled to discuss the Middle East peace conference and related issues in Geneva on July 6 and 7.

Mr. Eban, a former Israeli foreign minister and U.N. ambassador, urged his own divided government to negotiate a settlement that would relinquish most of the West Bank and its 1.3 million Palestinians.

Mr. Eban said they should be part of a Jordanian-Palestinian state. Otherwise, he said, Israel will soon lose its Jewish identity amid a faster-growing Arab population.

The present tranquility is volatile," Mr. Eban said.

steps to form a union, which he said would function along the lines of "a Swiss union, a Soviet union, or Yugoslavia union."

He indicated Damascus was welcome to join "Syria can enter this union because it is a target of Israel and imperialism," he stated.

The Libyan leader voiced support for Kuwait's moves to charter Soviet tankers or register its tankers in the United States to protect its oil exports from Iranian attack in the Gulf.

These tankers would be entitled to protection by Soviet and U.S. warships patrolling the Gulf.

He also said Libya and Algeria would announce next November

the vessel after it was spotted at 1634 GMT on Thursday trying to enter the port at the head of the Gulf, a military spokesman told INA.

Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, in the past a staunch supporter of Iran in its war with Iraq, said in an interview published Thursday he was trying to mediate an end to the "meaningless" conflict.

"We are determined to stop the Iran-Iraq war," he told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Aam in the interview, conducted this week in Benghazi.

The spokesman said Mr. Glass

was qualified, but said the administration would not name the envoy until a formal announcement.

The New York Times, in Friday editions, quoted an unidentified senior administration official as raising the possibility that the envoy would be Mr. Walters.

Fitzwater said he had no information on hostage Charles Glass.

The spokesman said Mr. Wal-

Mabrouk



Su'ad Nasser



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**ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS**

Friday's

***Al Ra'i:* Ending Gulf war**

AFTER seven years of continuous fighting between Iraq and Iran, after so much destruction and bloodshed caused by this war, the international community, represented by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, has recognised its responsibility for ending this destructive and futile war. However, this recognition and the ideas and principles, expressed during the Security Council's meetings, being late as they are, are the only opportunity for the international body to maintain the respect it enjoys among the peoples and governments of the world, although they are not the only way out of this crisis. Therefore, the Security Council is called upon to enforce the decision taken by the majority of its members and to work for putting an end to this conflict, because the failure on the part of the Security Council means that the council's five permanent members are not ready to exercise any pressure on Iran which has always refused to respond positively to all initiatives aimed at ensuring a peaceful end to the war. News have been circulating about a potential arms embargo on both Iran and Iraq until the war is stopped; similarly it was reported that China, West Germany and Japan would not agree to such an embargo. Whatever the situation, the draft Security Council resolution, if implemented should leave no moral, humanitarian or political excuse whatsoever for any country to continue to contribute to the aggravation of peoples' sufferings for cheap gains.

***Al Dustour:* A historical visit**

THE visit by the Austrian president, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, to the Vatican gains a very significant importance, since it represents a major step on the path to break up the siege laid by Israel and the Zionist organisations on the former United Nations secretary general. The fierce Zionist campaign launched by Israel and the Jewish organisations has been defeated by Pope John Paul II's adherence to his stand to receive Dr. Waldheim, who was elected president of Austria in free and democratic elections. Therefore, we view the visit, the first by Dr. Waldheim since his election in 1986, as a diplomatic victory for the Austrian president in face of the Zionist campaign aimed at exposing his dignity and the repeated attempts to convince the Pope not to receive him. The courageous stand of the Holy See, which was embodied by its steadfastness in the face of the Zionist pressures, is worth of praise as a major historical event. It is really an honourable stand for the Catholic church, whose highest religious authority has always refused to recognise Israel and has always called on it to withdraw from the occupied Arab city of Jerusalem and to recognise the national rights of the Palestinian people.

***Sawt Al Shaab:* U.S., Britain challenge Iran**

THE shuttle tours of the British and American war ships in the Gulf waters are indicative of a frank challenge and are an indication that the Americans and Britons are serious in unifying their efforts to end the Gulf war. Such an international interest in stopping the war has been publicly demonstrated at the United Nations Security Council which is finalising resolution calling for an end to the war between Iraq and Iran. Iran, however, has accepted the challenge and has announced that its most recent attack, "victory 4" is an "armour" against the draft resolution and a challenge for it and for any future resolutions. Observers expect that a well-planned diversion in the path of war is forthcoming and are optimistic about ensuring an end to the war. They do not dismiss the possibility of a military intervention by the American and British war ships, stationed in the Gulf waters, if Iran continues its provocative actions and maintains its high profile challenge. What really concerns us is the achievement of an end to this destructive war.

Thursday's

***Al Ra'i:* King campaigns for Arab unity**

KING Hussein's visit to Damascus on Wednesday and his talks with President Hafez Assad were part of Jordan's continued efforts for regaining unity of ranks and solidarity among Arab countries. The King is keen on removing all differences that have been hindering Arab consensus and a unified role that would abort all enemy plans to deal further blows to the Arab Nation. As long as the Arabs fail to agree on joint action in the face of the common threats, the common enemy takes measures to increase and intensify aggression on Arab territory with total disregard for Arab interests and with continued just for imposing hegemony on the Arab Nation. The threats looming in the offing of the Arab Nation are continuously increasing; and the enemy's acts of aggression are going on unabated. The common enemy continues to exploit differences among Arab states and benefits from the on-going factional conflicts in the Arab World with the purpose of pursuing an expansionist plan in the Arab region. The Damascus meeting between King Hussein and President Assad reflects clearly the two leaders' keenness on putting an end to the continuing Arab differences and on preventing further deterioration in the Arab situation. They are clearly concerned over maintaining solidarity among Arab states and therefore they continue their consultations and coordination of positions for the sake of serving Arab objectives.

***Al Dustour:* King meets President Assad**

JORDAN and Syria assume a unique position within the Arab World and they can play leading roles in bringing about solidarity among Arab states. This solidarity is an important weapon for the Arab Nation in its national conflict with the Israeli enemy. In this context, King Hussein paid a visit to Syria on Wednesday and held meetings with President Hafez Assad. These moves are important steps designed to achieve the aspired solidarity leading to joint action. King Hussein is therefore continuing his relentless efforts and sincere endeavours for consolidating Arab ranks and achieving the noble objectives of the Arab Nation. We sincerely hope that the King will be able to achieve his aspired goals and succeed in bringing about solidarity among Arab leaders at a summit meeting that could pave the way for the Arab Nation to achieve its aspired objectives. The King's continuing and untiring efforts to remove all differences among Arab states are bound to help achieve that end.

VIEW FROM AMMAN**Arab politics in crisis**

THE description of the nature of the political crisis thus far attempted would not be complete without an enumeration of the various aspects of that crisis. How does the crisis manifest itself? What are its dimensions? From whence did it emanate? Is it a rootless passing one or does it have roots in our culture, in our past? What are our political legacies or rather what political legacies of the past are reflected in our political life today? To be sure, the crisis is not simply a political one but encompasses other aspects of present day Arab life: Socio-economic, cultural, intellectual and religious. If we are concerned here with a discussion of the political aspects of the crisis it is because of the pervasiveness of politics over all else. This is true even now, in this era of political decadence and fragmentation. Plato called the art of politics the queen of the sciences because it is the science of kings, of governments. Because politics is the ultimate allocator of all resources, all major decisions in any given society are ultimately political.

In most countries of the Arab World now, political power, authority, has become the monopoly of the very few. This at a time when life has become so complicated that though wise, no single individual or even an oligarchy can grasp and master all its details. The ranks should be opened for absorbing other opinions. What we are seeking is not the form that a participatory system may take, important as this aspect of the operation is, but the essence which is the creation of an atmosphere, a climate conducive to a genuine exchange of ideas and debate over public matters. Otherwise, the current assassination of the Arab mind will continue and writers

such as John Laffin and even Raphael Patai will continue to write with impunity, their abrasive and abusive commentaries about us and every aspect of our lives. The climate sought is that which will gradually tame the wild nature of Arab politics now, where the leader and the led will learn to tolerate, even accept, contrary opinions thus leading to the development of desired traditions and institutions over matters of public life. The truth over public matters cannot be the monopoly of anyone or his sole responsibility. Why should he shoulder the responsibility alone?

The thinly camouflaged attempt at the legitimisation of many regimes in the Arab World through the plebiscite over one man, one choice, remain what they are: A travesty of the participatory process. In their heart both the led and the leaders know the charade thinly covers the khaki colour of the military underneath. Genuine participatory choice is not just choice alone but accountability as well. Is the leadership accountable to the very vast majority that almost unanimously "elected" him to office by plebiscite?

Unlike the West where democratic institutions developed and evolved naturally over a long period of time, our ideas in the Arab World, indeed in the Third World have been developed in the hot house of the twentieth century. Fortunately for the West, by the time the democratic ideas and institutions matured and took root and shape, the bureaucratic institutions of the government, by the middle of the nineteenth century, began to take shape. From the beginning, the bureaucracy, the arm of the executive branch of government, was subservient and responsible to the elected

institution. This was also true in the case of the development of the professional army. This has not been the case in the Arab, indeed in the Third World where because of the needs of development and stability, both the bureaucracy and the army developed before the introduction of any notion of a participatory government. The long term effects of this historical accident or coincidence of legacy cannot, as of now, be properly assessed. The process is still in progress. Because of this historical occurrence, along with many other reasons, the executive branch having come into existence earlier, continues to view with suspicion any attempt at expanding the participatory process.

Most of our regimes in the Third World are either military, closely allied with the military or thinly veiled military regimes. This at a time when our societies are most in need of something else than with one foot tentatively into modernity and the other firmly planted in traditionalism. It is here, against this background, that the aspects of the crisis become most evident: The concentration of power in one source, its stability and security minded concerns and the demise of traditional institutions without their replacement by any acceptable alternatives. In this tense atmosphere the debate, of necessity, tends to polarise around the radical and the extreme, and political parties with their intellectuals who should be vehicles of gradual change and bridges between the government and the people stop being that and turn into new, entirely new and entirely radical and comprehensive ways of life. It is thus that the clash occurs.

By Kamel S. Abu Jaber

Part IV

"I'M NOT GOING TO STAY WITH A BOAT THAT HAS FLAWS IN IT"



ect America, not Europe, said former Carter arms control adviser Barry Blechman. It also led to a growing rift with Washington's European allies. Many of them opposed SDI or only tepidly endorsed it, seeing the programme as mainly to pro-

mately be deployed, he said, but Reagan's leak-proof shield would remain a dream. SDI would, in the final analysis, become just another part of the arms race.

European resolution hits raw nerve in Turkey

By Paul Bolding
Reuter

ANKARA — A European Parliament resolution backing Armenian genocide claims has hit a raw nerve in Turkey, but no lasting damage to ties with Western Europe has been signalled.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said the June 18 vote encouraged "terrorism" and misrepresented history, while President Kenan Evren suggested Ankara should reconsider its NATO membership.

Ozal, however, said the resolution has voted through by "members of extremist groups like Communists, Greens and Socialists" and would not affect Turkey's application in April for full European Community (EC) membership.

Turkish newspaper commentators generally supported the official fury, but Ankara-based EC diplomats viewed the issue as the latest in a series of ups-and-downs in Turkish ties with the West.

Countries in Western Europe have also criticised Turkey's human rights record following the 1980 military coup, although it returned to parliamentary rule at the end of 1983.

The foreign ministry on June 20 summoned EC envoys and asked the 12-member states to

dissociate themselves from the resolution, which charged that Armenians were victims of genocide in eastern Turkey in World War I.

One EC diplomat called to the ministry told Reuters: "Obviously a very sensitive nerve has been touched. This resolution is ignored at the European end but here there is a feeling that people are either for Turkey or against."

The envoy noted that Evren's threat to review Turkey's NATO membership had not been echoed by other leaders. "It is too early to say how far they will push this... It is a warning not to take Turkey for granted," he added.

Turkey, with the largest armed forces in NATO after the United States, plays an important role on the alliance's southern flank. It borders the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq, Syria and Bulgaria, as well as fellow NATO member Greece.

Another EC diplomat said there was no sign yet of any lasting effect on Turkey-EC relations and stressed European parliament resolutions such as the Armenian one did not represent public opinion or government views.

"There are up to 40 of these garbage-can resolutions a week from the parliament when it sits," he said. Successive Turkish govern-

ments have denied the genocide claims and campaigned against the spread of the view that then-Ottoman Turkey sought to wipe out the Armenians from 1915.

The Armenian resolution was equated in Ankara with support for Armenian claims to a Turkish homeland as well as for terrorism.

About 40 Turks, many of them diplomats, have been killed since 1973 by Armenian extremists seeking recognition for their claim that up to 1.5 million Armenians were genocide victims.

Coskun Kirca, a former Turkish diplomat crippled in a 1985 Armenian attack in Canada, said in June 21st mass-circulation daily Hurriyet newspaper:

"President Evren has done his duty. He has expressed the Turkish nation's feelings of great anger and indignation at the ignorance, partiality and intolerance of a minority in the European Parliament."

The resolution referred briefly to Turkey's latest Kurdish insurgency, led by the illegal Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK), to press autonomy demands.

Turkish leaders have said the massacre of 30 villagers by Kurdish rebels last Saturday was encouraged by the European Parliament's resolution passed two days earlier.

face Pinochet in the plebiscite, leftist groups advocate more demonstrations, and radical Marxist promote armed struggle.

Gabriel Valdes, leader of the centrist Christian Democratic Party, said this week that should the plebiscite take place as planned, over 85 per cent of Chileans would vote against Pinochet. Valdes heads the nation's largest party.

Most of the opposition parties are working hard to convince Chileans to register to vote. The old registries were destroyed by the military after the 1973 coup that brought Pinochet to power and the new system was recently established.

Pinochet campaigns for re-election; foes split on how to stop him

By Eduardo Gallardo
The Associated Press

SANTIAGO, Chile — Gen. Augusto Pinochet, who has ruled this country with an iron fist for almost 14 years, seems determined to seek re-election for another eight years.

His present term does not expire until 1989, but his foes appear badly split on what to do to stop him.

Pinochet refuses to confirm that he is seeking to remain in power until 1997. But in recent weeks he embarked on what both followers and foes see as a full-fledged campaign to win re-election. A yes-or-no, single candi-

date presidential plebiscite is expected late next year.

In late April he told hundreds of cheering supporters at a Santiago suburb that he feels "committed to continue to serve Chile and you as long as God gives me my life."

He has repeatedly refused, however, to confirm he will seek re-election, as permitted by a 1980 constitution. Asked recently by reporters whether he was campaigning, he replied, "What campaign?"

"We, military men, always liked campaigns," he added, smiling.

The constitution mandates that the next president be elected in a plebiscite. Chileans will have to vote yes or no on a single candidate chosen by the commanders of the three armed services and the head of the national police. Pinochet, as commander of the army, will be one of those picking the candidate.

However, Pinochet's fellow leaders in the navy and the air force this month suggested clearly for the first time they may not go along with the president's re-election desires.

Navy chief Adm. Jose Toribio Merino told a radio reporter for the British Broadcasting Corp. that the future president should be a civilian in his early 50s, "strong and vigorous enough to carry on the government's economic policies."

Air force commander Gen. Fernando Matthei quickly told reporters he agrees with Merino, adding that he thinks a civilian candidate "is the ideal of all Chileans."

Both said the candidate should be a man from the centre-right. Pinochet has not commented on the commanders' remarks.

The opposition has fought to restore democracy for years, its methods ranging from mass protests that left hundreds dead to intense political indoctrination and campaigning.

But it appears divided on what to do to stop Pinochet.

While moderates seem to accept that the best strategy is to

Arab World cities suffer congestion, disparity and inefficiency

By Mary West
Special to the Jordan Times

Approximately one quarter of the world's population — over one billion people — live in absolute poverty with inadequate shelter in conditions of overcrowding, squalor and ill health. According to U.N. figures, approximately 100 million people are homeless, sleeping in streets, doorways and wherever else they can find shelter.

In December 1982, the year 1987 was designated by the U.N. General Assembly as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH). Designed not just as a one-year event, but as a wide programme of action, from its inception in 1983 to the year 2000, the IYSH aims to heighten international awareness about the overwhelming scale of the world's shelter problem, to encourage nations to reassess their shelter and settlement prospects, and to draw up new strategies to meet the demand. The ultimate goal is to significantly improve the shelter of all the world's poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000.

Shelter Problems in the Arab World

As in other parts of the developing world, many Arab cities are suffering from rapid population growth and unplanned urbanisation leading to the alarming increase of slums and squatter settlements.

Along with the other countries committed to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, Arab states are trying to address these problems by launching their own shelter programmes. With the great differences in resources, population, and economic systems that exist among Arab states, however, the scale of the housing problem and the nature of the programmes to remedy the problem vary greatly from country to country.

Of all the Arab states, Egypt undoubtedly faces the worst housing deficiency, despite of a huge government programme to meet the demand. Its problems of a high rate of population growth and high concentration of people in the cities are compounded by the existence of government restrictions on the use of valuable agricultural land for building, and by the high cost of durable building materials.

Dr. Leila Bisharat, UNICEF's regional adviser on urban development, sums the problem up

as follows: "Too many people in too small a space with too few building alternatives and too little money to build or buy land. If they build outwards, they can't eat," the doctor said about the need for land to farm. "If they build upwards, the materials will collapse."

Sudan is severely affected by the combined disasters of drought, desertification and war in neighbouring countries that have brought thousands of refugees to the capital. Currently Khartoum leads all Arab capitals with the highest rate of population growth.

There are an estimated 600,000 people living in squatter settlements in and around Khartoum, most of them refugees. The country suffers from limited financial resources, shortages of skilled labour, difficulties in the transportation of building materials, and financing problems for people trying to build shelters.

North Yemen, one of the poorest countries in the region in terms of GNP per capita, also has a high rate of population growth. There has been a large influx of people from the rural areas to the capital as well as workers returning from the Gulf states.

In Sana'a, the main problem is not lack of building skill and materials, but lack of infrastructure — water, sewerage, and electricity.

Some Gulf states, on the other hand, are able to afford an almost lavish standard of housing for their low-income citizens. In Qatar, all low-income citizens are given free land and have access to long-term, interest-free building loans. Construction of houses and infrastructure is subsidised; widowed, elderly, orphaned or handicapped citizens are offered free housing. The average cost of a government-sponsored housing unit is \$83,000, according to figures published by U.N. Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) last year.

In the UAE, the government has instituted a programme to provide housing for all residents. According to government figures last year, 50% of households had already been granted free land and housing under the programme. Research and development, technical cooperation, and information and training.

Habitat's regional director in Amman, Mr. Ali Shabot, explained that in the region and in Jordan, Habitat is, within its mandate, providing technical assistance for both long and short-term projects.

The government also provides grants to citizens to build additions to their homes. It is aiming to settle displaced nomads in areas close to their original habitat.

Large scale government housing projects are then im-



Cairo's homeless dwell in the city's dumping ground

by the earthquake of December 1982. The project has not only resulted in new and safer homes for villagers made homeless in the earthquake, but has provided work for local masons, who were trained in building earthquake-resistant structures.

The communities themselves provided the labour and local building materials were used. In this way, the cost of the project was kept down and the villagers felt a sense of commitment and accomplishment.

In Jordan, Habitat is currently involved in two technical cooperation projects. It is providing technical expertise in a test project on low-cost sanitation in the Madaba area, in cooperation with the Ministry for Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment.

This project aims to provide appropriate sanitation services to low-income settlements in the area. The design of the sanitation unit can be replicated in other rural areas in Jordan. Technical personnel from the ministry are receiving training in the implementation of the system.

The second project is a plan to upgrade the Shallalat squatter area near Aqaba through a joint effort to be undertaken by the government and the local population. Habitat is assisting the government in studying the situation, identifying Shallalat's needs in order of priority, and formulating a work programme for the project, which will benefit approximately 8,000 people.

Habitat has also consulted with

the Jordanian government about housing finance, and about the application of micro-computers to human settlements.

In Amman, in 1985, the agency assisted in a regional training course on the design and execution of urban projects. As a result, Habitat has become the executing agency for the establishment of a permanent regional training centre for human settlements in Amman. This centre, which will be housed at the Ministry of Planning, was formed at the suggestion of the government, who has provided staff and facilities.

The centre will be holding its first set of workshops — on the use of micro-computers in human settlements projects — in June this year, and at least 15 countries are expected to send participants. There will also be a 4-week training course in urban management later this year.

Jordan

Jordan represents the middle ground in terms of the shelter problems of the region, with neither the wealth of the Gulf states, nor the overwhelming problems faced by, for example, Egypt.

Amman has nearly doubled in area over the past ten years, due mainly to a construction boom resulting from the oil boom of the 1970's. The population of the Amman region, now about one and a half million, has been growing at the rapid rate of 6 per cent per year.

The third stage, when forcing the people out has failed, is for the government to recognise that it has a housing crisis on its hands.

Yet, despite the amount of construction that has taken place for the middle to upper income groups, residential construction for the lower income groups has not kept pace with demand, and large areas of central and eastern Amman are deteriorating into slums, characterised by larger families and extensive overcrowding, poor access to services and substandard housing.

According to a national report prepared for IYSH, between 20

and 30 thousand families living in greater Amman are in need of better housing.

Jordan's housing deficit, though small compared with that of most developing countries, is nevertheless a cause for concern, and various steps are being taken to tackle the problem. A shelter unit was established at the Ministry of Planning in 1985 to study all aspects of the country's housing needs and to formulate a national housing strategy.

The current five-year development plan aims to direct more housing investment towards the low and limited income groups, and to encourage housing projects which allow for the participation of low income groups in their planning and implementation.

Dr. Bisharat commented that, in some ways, Jordan has been able to capitalise on the lessons other countries have had to learn in dealing with their housing crises. It's efforts so far in providing better housing for the urban poor, notably the Urban Development Department's slum upgrading and "sites and services" projects, have had the benefit of experience gained from housing projects in other countries.

Dr. Bisharat explained that there are usually three or four stages to a housing crisis. It begins when there is a sudden influx of people to the cities, whether as a result of migration from the countryside, wars, or natural disasters such as droughts or famine. Shanty towns and squatter settlements go up almost overnight.

The first stage is for the government of the country to pretend that the problem does not exist. Then, when it can no longer be ignored, attempts are made to push the people out of the city.

The third stage, when forcing the people out has failed, is for the government to recognise that it has a housing crisis on its hands.



Shaka Zulu — Friday at 10:20

JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — June 27, 1987

8:30 Music Box

9:30 Dad's Army

No Spring for Frazer

10:20 Feature Film

Casino on Wheels

Starring: Mitchell Ryan, Robert Hogan

hated for the money-hungry and name-dropping Ann, Alice Greenville is determined to protect the good reputation of her family and banish her daughter-in-law from the privileged and charmed circles of the rich and powerful.

10:20 The Unknown War

Wed. — July 1, 1987

8:30 Three's A Crowd

9:10 The Silk Road

This is an exclusive film about the Silk Road, full of splendid scenery, adventures, arts, lives of the people and great natural vistas. This is truly a rediscovery of the historical route, taking you on an exciting journey full of satisfaction. From Xian to Pamir, through the Yellow River and the Gobi Desert, in vivid colour. The Silk Road was not simply a trading route for the beautiful silk, glass and precious stones of that time. Since the goods were carried by men, the religions, arts, and civilizations of different nationalities were also transported from one country to another.

10:20 The Dark Secret of Harvest Home

Starring: Bette Davis, David Ackroyd

The dreams of a young family are transformed into nightmare as they discover the ominous evil behind a small town's quaint custom — the ritualistic murder and corruption that lurk beneath the surface of their neighbour's smiles.

Thu. — July 2, 1987

8:30 Me and My Girl

9:10 Rags to Riches

10:20 Feature Film

Nobody Runs Forever

Starring: Rod Taylor, Christopher Plummer, Lili Palmer, Camilla Sparv, Daliah Lavi

The dreams of a young family are transformed into nightmare as they discover the ominous evil behind a small town's quaint custom — the ritualistic murder and corruption that lurk beneath the surface of their neighbour's smiles.

Mon. — June 29, 1987

8:30 Three Up Two Down

9:10 Magnum

10:20 Whose Baby

Tue. — June 30, 1987

Fri. — July 3, 1987

8:30 Bill Cosby Show

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 Shaka Zulu

The Two Mrs. Grenvilles chronicles Ann's fall to disgrace after she marries and murders the sophisticated and handsome Grenville heir, a scandalous crime her mother-in-law will pay anything to cover up. Despite her problems are over.

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Becker tumbles out

Connors, Evert battle through to 3rd round at Wimbledon

LONDON (Agencies) — Defending champion Boris Becker was knocked out of the 1987 Wimbledon Tennis Championships in the second round Friday when he was beaten 7-6, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4 by unseeded Peter Doohan of Australia.

Also on Friday Ivan Lendl finally emerged victorious from his personal vendetta with Italian Paolo Cane who he squeezed into the third round of the men's singles.

Resuming at one set down and 5-5 in the second, the world's number one came back from the edge of defeat to win 3-6, 7-6.



Becker... the vanquished

Optimistic Brazilians head for S. American Cup

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Brazil's soccer coach Carlos Alberto Silva has likened the South American Cup to a mini world cup and said he hoped Brazil would meet world champions and hosts Argentina in the final — and beat them.

"I would very much like a final with Argentina and if we can win it, so much the better," Silva told reporters Thursday, when the Brazilians arrived to Buenos Aires for the tournament starting Saturday.

Silva said it was Brazil's firm intention to win the Copa America and regain their privileged standing in world soccer.

"The Copa America will start on June 27. It's going to be a very hard-fought tournament," Silva said of the 13-match, 10-audio event.

Brazil travelled on to the northern city of Cordoba, where they will be vying for a place in the semifinals with Chile and Venezuela, their first rivals on Sunday, in Group B.

The young squad, average age 22, has only six members of Brazil's World Cup party a year ago.

Silva claimed the only stars were defender Julio Cesar of French club Brest and striker Careca, newly signed by Italian champions Napoli, who are captained by Argentine ace Diego Maradona.

Brazilian journalists accom-

panying the team said World Cup right back Josimar was playing well below his best.

Silva said victory in the tournament was vital for the process of reorganization in Brazilian soccer.

"It is vital that (the team) gets results and international experience because this is a process intended for the World Cup in Italy," Silva said.

Silva claimed he had been misunderstood when reports from Brazil said he had criticised the organisation of the tournament as designed to favour Argentina.

"They tried to create a climate of antagonism around me," he said.

cause of the soft going and Royal Ascot winner Love the Groom sidelined by a bruised foot, British challenger Most Welcome and his Irish jockey Paul Eddery have been installed 5-2 favourites.

Second-choice of the bookmakers is French challenger Sadjiy, a disappointing eighth at Epsom, who will now be ridden by Walter Swinhurst. Regular partner Yves Saint-Martin fractured his wrist in a fall at Chantilly this week.

The race for the \$52,232 Irish prize looks like a re-run of the

English Derby but without the attraction of impressive Epsom winner Reference Point.

For Sir Harry Lewis, fourth at Epsom, and certain not to be worried by the soft going at the Curragh, again takes his chance, as does the Epsom fifth, Entitled, who is being equipped with blinkers for the first time by O'Brien.

American Cash Asmussen, O'Brien's new stable jockey this season, is still torn between riding Entitled and the stable's other big hope, Sheik Mohammed's Fair Judgement, winner of a maiden first time out and impressive on



'DOWN-TO-EARTH HUG': Al Hussein goalie Khalid jumps to embrace the ball in defending his goal as Al Faisali striker Ibrahim Mustafa attempts a shot during a league

match Friday between the two clubs. The two teams drew goalless. In another match in Irbid Al Ramtha club defeated Al Jazireh 2-1. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Roldan to face Hearns for middleweight title

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentinian Juan Hammer Roldan has said he will not squander his big chance when he fights American Thomas Hearns for the vacant World Boxing Council (WBC) middleweight title in Las Vegas later this year.

"It's my big chance and I won't waste it," Roldan told the local daily La Nacion in an interview published on Thursday. "It's what I've been waiting for some time and the reason for my return to boxing."

"I came back for (Marvin) Hagler, but if he's not there, and Leo Coe has quit, it had to be Hearns," said the 30-year-old Argentine, who came back last year after a 14-month absence from the ring.

American promoter Bob Arum will give details of the Las Vegas fight at a news conference in New York next Tuesday at which both boxers will be present. Argentine promoter Tito Lectoure said.

Sanctions on Real reduced

ZURICH (R) — Real Madrid, who were ordered to play their next two home matches in European competition behind closed doors, has had their punishment reduced on appeal to the European Football Union (UEFA).

UEFA decided the Spanish club must play their first home tie behind closed doors and their second home fixture in a stadium 350 kms from Madrid.

A UEFA press spokesman told Reuters after the appeal board meeting that the no-crowd sanction and the total ban on radio and television coverage would remain in force for the first match and be lifted for the second.

Despite the disappointing turnout, a capacity crowd of 30,000 is expected at the Curragh where trainer Geoff Wragg is convinced Most Welcome can at last gain compensation for his classic defeat at Epsom and in the Newmarket 2,000 Guineas.

An appeal by the Italian Football Federation against their under-16 team's disqualification from next month's FIFA-organized World Cup in Canada was rejected.

UEFA said last week that Italy had fielded an over-age player against the rules.

A plea by Spain's Real Zaragoza against a four-match ban on Francisco Guerri, who was dismissed for violence in a Cup Winners' Cup tie against Ajax Amsterdam on April 8, was also thrown out.

Princess Anne to ride in U.S. race

LONDON (AP) — Britain's Princess Anne will ride in her first American horse race when she takes part in a two-mile flat event in Tennessee in October, it was announced Thursday.

The princess, the only daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, will ride at Percy Warner Park in Nashville, Tenn., as part of a race meeting named in honour of the Queen Mother, her grandmother.

Organisers said \$20,000 of the proceeds of the meeting will be donated to the Save the Children Fund, of which the princess is president. The four-race card is set for October.



Princess Anne

The feature race on the card will be the \$225,000 Queen Mother Supreme Novice Chase.

The princess, given the title of Princess Royal last month for her work with Save the Children, has ridden in 21 races in Britain as an amateur jockey. She won on her 14th attempt when Guilland scored on the flat at Redcar last August and this year she has turned to Steeplechasing on Cooc Na Cuill.

The meeting is being organised by the International Steeplechase Group, headed by George Sloan, the only American to have won the Champion Amateur Riders title over jumps in Britain and the United States.

"We are delighted to have the Princess Royal as our guest in Nashville. And we are particularly pleased to express our appreciation to the Queen Mother by naming a feature race in her honour," Sloan said.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Albania to play in Mediterranean Games

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — Albania has informed Syria that it will participate for the first time in the Mediterranean Games. The games are scheduled in September at the Syrian port city of Latakia. Sami Mudal, chairman of the Syrian Federation of Sports, said he received a letter Thursday from the Albanian Olympic Committee stating that the reclusive communist nation would take part in four of the 17 sports being contested. The games have been held every four years since 1951 for the countries of the Mediterranean basin. Albania is among the 18 countries eligible but has never asked to participate. Syria is hosting the 10th Mediterranean Games in Sept. The 1983 games were held in Casablanca, Morocco. France and Greece are competing candidates to host the 1991 Mediterranean Games. Mudal said a record number of 3,500 athletes will participate in the 10th games in a brand new, modern sports complex bordering a Mediterranean beach at Latakia.

W. Germany refuses stadium refurbishment

BONN (R) — The West German government has refused to fund a refurbishment of the soccer stadiums to be used during the 1988 European Championships, a government spokesman said Friday. He said a request by the West German Football Federation organising committee for a 25-million mark (\$14 million) subsidy was turned down on cost-saving grounds. During Thursday in parliament, the government said it was satisfied that the stadiums already met UEFA requirements in all important areas.

Italy introduces new abolishing system

ROME (R) — Italian soccer authorities have decided to introduce an experimental points system that will abolish drawn matches in preliminaries for the domestic cup next season, federation sources said Friday. They said the scheme and a further decision to raise the number of First Division teams to 18 from the 1988 season would be announced by Italian Soccer Federation chief Franco Carraro at a news conference in Rome on Monday. The new points system will be tried out in elimination matches of the domestic cup, played in groups, from August 23 to September 6. Matches ending in a draw will be decided on penalties. The winners earn three points for a victory after 90 minutes and two points for a win on penalties. The losers take no points after 90 minutes and one if they lose on penalties.

Change to make 13th defence of WBC title

SEOUL (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) light flyweight champion Chang Jung-Koo of South Korea is a solid favourite to retain his title for the 13th time on Sunday when he faces Colombia's Augustin Garcia. Chang, 24, has regularly defended the title he took from Hilario Zapata of Panama in March 1983. He needs only two more wins to break the Asian record of 13 successful defences of a World Crown, held by former World Boxing Association (WBA) flyweight champion Yoko Kashiken of Japan.

Referees told to clamp down on fouls

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Soccer referees have been instructed to clamp down hard on intentional fouls during the South American Cup which opens here on Saturday, a spokesman for the Argentine Football Association (AFA) has said. The International Football Federation and the South American Football Confederation (CSF) have instructed referees to severely punish ill-intentioned fouls, he said. He said the referees were also told "not to dialogue with the players" during the 10-day 13-match tournament at three venues in Argentina which ends on July 2.

Fenech confident he can swat the Flea

SYDNEY (R) — Australia's super-bantamweight world champion Jeff Fenech is confident he can swat "the Flea," American Greg Richardson, in their World Boxing Council (WBC) title fight on July 10. Richardson flies into Sydney on Wednesday to prepare for the bout against Fenech, who is impressed by what he's seen on video of Richardson, ranked third by the WBC.



A HEAVY BLOW: Iraqi welterweight champion Abbas Khalaf pounds Algerian Ferhat Noureddin in a playoff of the 4th Arab boxing championship being held in Amman. Noureddin, the Algerian champion, won the bout by points. Iraq is leading seven other Arab countries which have reached the last eight positions. The finals are scheduled for Sunday (photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

CAR FOR SALE

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PLAZA
SHANGHAI SURPRISE
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

RAGHADAN
SLASH II
Performances 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15

ALIENS

49 killed in Filipino air crash

MANILA (R) — United States search crews reached a Philippine airliner which crashed in remote mountains with 49 people on board Friday but said they saw no signs of survivors.

"From the air there appears to be no survivors," a U.S. Air Force official told Reuters.

The report appeared to dash lingering hopes that some of the 45 passengers and four crew may have survived the crash in mountains 15 kilometres south east of its destination, the northern resort city of Baguio.

"We're fighting darkness but we're trying to put a man on the ground," the official added.

She said the propeller-driven Hawker Siddeley aircraft had crashed near the peak of a 2,000-metre mountain.

The aircraft went missing in driving monsoon rain after sending a radio message minutes before it was due to land in the mountain resort town of Baguio after a scheduled flight from Manila.

The state-owned Philippine News Agency said dozens of anxious and tearful relatives milled around Baguio airport for hours before the aircraft was officially listed as missing.

United States Air Force officials from Clarke Air Base said three specially-equipped helicopters from the base Search and Rescue Unit had been sent to the region. Hospital facilities were being prepared, he added.

A team of paramedics was being sent to the area, in the Cordillera Mountains, a rugged

range with peaks of up to 3,000 metres and few roads.

A U.S. embassy spokesman in Manila said airline officials had told him that 10 Americans were on the flight. He declined to name them.

"We don't know yet their fate

and we are trying to determine whether or not they have next of kin living in the Philippines," he said.

Airline spokesman Ruadeo Navarro told Reuters the aircraft was carrying 45 passengers and four crew. He said several passengers had Japanese names but could provide no detailed passenger list.

In Tokyo, the airline branch said there were eight Japanese on board the aircraft, but the Japanese embassy in Manila said they were unaware of the accident and were seeking details.

Flight PR206 left Manila at

10.00 a.m. (0200 GMT) and was due to land at Baguio 70 minutes later.

A spokesman at military headquarters in the capital said helicopters had been sent to Mount Pugo to try and find the crashed aircraft and search for survivors.

Philippine Airlines (PAL), the state-owned national carrier, operates nine of the British-built HS748 aircraft on domestic routes.

The last major air disaster in the Philippines was in 1975 when an aircraft crashed in Manila, killing 33 people.

Philippine rescue head Maj. Emmanuel Jimenez said on independent Channel Seven television that the plane had crashed in a heavily forested area and had apparently exploded.

"It looked like it exploded," he said. "We believe there were no survivors."

copy, which is an internal examination of the full length of the large intestine, would be performed as routine office procedure in the White House Friday.

The spokesman said he did not know the specific time for the exam.

On Thursday, White House officials issued only a brief, three-sentence announcement about the planned check-up.

Reagan in 'great health'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan was "in great health, great spirits" before undergoing his fourth intestinal examination to check for any recurrence of his July 1985 colon cancer, the White House said.

President spokesman Marlin Fitzwater told reporters Thursday that the president is "feeling fine. He's terrific."

Mr. Fitzwater said the colonos-

copic, which is an internal examination of the full length of the large intestine, would be performed as routine office procedure in the White House Friday.

The party and public organisations should display firmness to such people and be implacable to them," he said. "Those who have failed to grasp the meaning of the new tasks... actually sabotage the reconstruction."

Political analysts expect Soko-

lov's successor, Dmitry Yazov, who is not even a full member of the Central Committee, to be promoted. But if he failed to enter the politburo, it would mark a reduction of military in-

fluence in top party ranks.

Many Western specialists have long thought that Mr. Gorbachev would like to drop Vladimir Shcherbitsky, the last remaining full member of the 11-man politburo who had close ties with the now disgraced leader Leonid Brezhnev.

But analysts noted that Mr. Shcherbitsky, the Ukrainian Party leader, was listed as the first speaker after Mr. Gorbachev to address Thursday's meeting, indicating that he was likely to hold on to his position.

A question mark also hung over the future of Gennadi Alyayev, a first deputy prime minister, whose influence has declined under Mr. Gorbachev after a smooth rise through the party ranks. Some Soviet sources say Mr. Alyayev recently had a heart attack.

Speakers on the first day includ-

ed Gennady Kolbin, a Russian who replaced long-serving Dilmukhamed Kunayev as party leader in the Central Asian Re-

public of Kazakhstan last Decem-

ber. His appointment led to na-

tionalist Kazakh riots in the re-

public's capital, Alma-Ata.

Mr. Kolbin, a Central Commit-

tee member since 1981, has since

proved himself an energetic and

long-speaking leader like Mr.

Gorbachev and diplomats have

said it is only a matter of time

before he is promoted to the

politburo.

Hungary replaces president and premier in reshuffle

BUDAPEST (R) — President Pal Losonczi will retire and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar will be replaced in a reshuffle at the top of the Hungarian leadership, the official radio has reported.

The government has said its reform of education would include the introduction of charges for extras such as music tuition, transport and outings.

Other new legislation will allow tenants in public housing schemes to transfer from their local authority to other landlords and encourage more of them to buy their homes.

Berecz, a Central Committee secretary, has been promoted to the 13-member politburo.

A Western observer said: "There's no doubt about it. The appointment of Grosz will mean action on the economy."

Hungary has blazed the trail of economic reform in Eastern Europe but its economy has faltered this decade and economists and politicians have called for faster reform.

Other rejuvenating changes in-

cluded promotion to the politi-

buro of Deputy Prime Minister

Judit Csehak, 46, and a further

step in the rise of 39-year-old

Miklos Nemeth, who takes over

from his former boss Ferenc Havasi as Central Committee sec-

retary in charge of the economy.

Nemeth took over the depart-

ment of economic policy under

Havasi in January and until now

was not even a member of the

committee.

Lazar, 62, steps into Nemeth's

old job as deputy general secre-

tary, a post which, like the presi-

dency, is of only nominal impor-

tance, official sources say.

The changes, decided by the

party Central Committee on

Tuesday and ratified by parlia-

ment Thursday, mark a prom-

otion for Grosz, one of two lead-

ing contenders to succeed Kadar.

The other is party propagan-

da chief Janos Berecz.

Both are aged 56, nearly 50

years younger than Kadar and

regarded by Western diplomats

and official sources as the kind of

vigorous men needed to revive

the faltering economy.

Central Committee Secretary

Istvan Horvath, another 56-year-

old who could succeed Kadar,

becomes deputy prime minister.

Jackie Gleason dies at 71

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. (R) — American comedian Jackie Gleason, who gained fame playing a fat bumbling bus driver in the hit television comedy series *The Honeymooners*, has died of cancer at his home here, his family said.

Gleason, nicknamed "the Great One," was released from a hospital last Thursday after undergoing cancer treatment, said spokesman Ray Casas.

"He was feeling in good spirits Monday and Tuesday," his wife, Marilyn, said in a statement. "He quietly, comfortably passed away."

Gleason, a relative recluse in

his last years, created the character Ralph Kramden in the popular comedy series made in the mid-1950's that has remained a cult favorite since.

In his long career, the rotund comedian made 20 movies and earned the admiration of such actors as Sir Laurence Olivier, with whom he co-starred in *Mr. Halpern* and *Mr. Johnson*, a television film.

Gleason, nicknamed "the Great One," was released from a hospital last Thursday after undergoing cancer treatment, said spokesman Ray Casas.

"He was feeling in good spirits Monday and Tuesday," his wife, Marilyn, said in a statement. "He quietly, comfortably passed away."

U.S. victims of diplomatic crime urge changes in laws

WASHINGTON (R) — Ken

Sheen says the worst thing about

being assaulted and shot while

working in a local bar was waking

up in hospital and finding out his

assailant would escape prosecution

because of diplomatic immunity.

"That did more damage than

my being shot," said Sheen,

whose alleged attacker was the

son of a Brazilian embassy official.

"They flew him out the next day, and I still can't understand it."

Sheen was among victims of

alleged diplomatic crimes who

called a news conference Thursday

to press their campaign for

drastic changes in laws that grant

immunity from prosecution to dip-

lomatics and their families.

The State Department reports

an estimated 34,000 people enjoy

diplomatic immunity in the United

States with about 28,000 resi-

dents in Washington and 6,000 in

New York City.

Congressman Stephen Solarz,

a New York Democrat, said he

will introduce legislation to pro-

vide compensation to victims of

diplomatic crimes and require full

liability for all diplomatic mis-

conduct in the United States.

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West attacked with the ace of

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